

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXI.]

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[No. 3.]

## Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

(Continued from page 63.)

For the ordinary personal communications between the Society and the parties with whom its affairs are transacted in the different States, the Board has already appointed a general travelling agent. If the efforts of the Society are to be extended in the manner contemplated by your committee, the policy of that appointment will be confirmed.

For the keeping of our records, and the preparation of our publications, we have already a Secretary.

It remains then only to provide for the class of services which have been particularized as heretofore imperfectly supplied by reason of the engrossment by other engagements of the only officer to whom the Board could look for their performance. These services, your committee believe, may be conveniently grouped under one head, and with this distribution, any enlargement of the demand from without can be met by the simple expedient of adding from time to time an assistant in the department in which he may be needed. The peculiar character of the duties proposed for the new secretaryship will make it proper to give to the incumbent an influence in connexion with our publications so that he may be enabled to prevent any disturbance of the consistency of our measures in relation to the public mind, and also that he may use our press as special exigencies shall render expedient for the more extensive and effective diffusion of the views to be represented on the part of the Society.

Upon the whole your committee think that they will accomplish the design of the Board by adding a single department,

and they therefore propose for the adoption of the Board the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That there shall be a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it shall be to conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and to superintend its publications.

In order to define expressly the duties of the other principal officers, your committee recommend also the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That there shall be a Financial Secretary, whose duty it shall be to receive, keep, and disburse the funds of the Society; to manage the procuring and outfit of vessels, the shipment of emigrants, and generally the financial and commercial transactions of the Society, and to conduct the correspondence immediately connected with these subjects.

*Resolved*, That there shall be a Travelling Secretary, whose duty it shall be to visit, as often as practicable, and as the interests of the Society shall require, the States and Territories of the United States, to promote by his personal agency the establishment and activity of State and Territorial societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and to superintend the collection of emigrants and their transportation to their respective places of embarkation.

*Resolved*, That there shall be a Register, whose duty it shall be to keep the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors; to keep, under the direction of the Financial Secretary, the accounts and books of business of the Society; and to

prepare and issue, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretary, the publications of the Society.

With respect to the compensation of these officers, the committee believe that both they and the other members of the Board will be better able to arrive at a satisfactory opinion after an interchange of views at the annual session. They therefore ask leave to defer their conclusion until that time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. PARKER FOULKE,

\* JAMES HALL,

J. G. GOBLE.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of the said Committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, a member of the committee appointed to report the number of secretaryships which it will be expedient to establish under the recent amendment of the constitution, to define the duties and suggest the compensation of each, asks leave to report:

That in his judgment, it is not expedient to establish, at present, any secretaryships which the business of the Society does not require to be filled. We are now in a state of growth, the rapidity of which cannot be foreseen. Various causes, not yet known or suspected, may accelerate or retard our growth; so that we cannot tell how large our business will be, and how many secretaries will be needed to perform it, even two or three years hence:

The nature of much of our business, too, is liable to unforeseen changes. The action of State legislatures may be such as greatly to increase the amount of correspondence with State Governments, or such as to terminate that which we now have; and other analogous changes may be forced upon us.

This liability to change, we well know, is more or less incident to all human labors; so that, in every enterprise, changes in the number and duties of the agents may be needed. It is greater in our enterprise than in most others, and peculiarly great at the present time. For this reason, we cannot safely, just now, arrange a system of officers and agencies to be permanently adhered to. We can only determine what officers we now need, and shall probably need during the year, or very few years, to come. We might, indeed, arrange a system of officers and agencies, such as

the Society may need in some advanced stage of its operations, or such as we expect, and then fill only such of the offices as our present wants require to be filled; but very probably, changes in our affairs would compel us to change our plan, before the time should come for its complete execution.

What, then, are our wants for the year to come? What were the circumstances which induced us to amend our constitution and appoint this committee?

For some years previous to 1844, the Executive Officers, besides the Executive Committee, had been a secretary and a treasurer. At the very close of the meeting of that year, the secretary unexpectedly resigned, and absolute necessity compelled the Directors to impose that office on the gentleman who had already been chosen treasurer. It was seen, at least by some, that the labors of both offices would be too much for one man; and none, probably, expected that the arrangement would be permanent. Yet the duties of both offices have been so performed, that the Society has lived, grown and prospered, and the arrangement has continued from year to year. Yet, in order for this, it has been found necessary, in the treasury department, to employ an accomplished accountant as book-keeper, and in the secretary's department, a recording secretary, who has rendered important assistance in conducting the correspondence. Yet, with all this help, our secretary and treasurer is overburdened with duties. More is imposed upon him than it is physically possible for him to perform, to his own entire satisfaction, or ours. The *African Repository* is, from necessity, edited in haste. By expending more time upon it, it might and should be made much more interesting, instructive and influential. The letters of correspondents are often, from absolute necessity, answered in the fewest possible words, giving, perhaps, a brief and positive decision of some important and intricate question, without a single reason for it. Such answers, given to intelligent men who wish to understand our affairs, are often unsatisfactory, and sometimes, to those who do not know the stern necessity which compels the secretary so to write, appear disrespectful. We need an arrangement which will obviate this difficulty. That is, we need an additional secretary.

Perhaps the object might be accomplished, by relieving the treasurer of the additional office, so hastily thrown upon

him in 1844, appointing some other person as corresponding secretary, and retaining the recording secretary and book-keeper. But in that case, the treasurer would be obliged to conduct a great part of the correspondence; to be, in fact, not merely treasurer, but secretary of the treasury; and if he must do the duties of that office, it seems best that he should bear its title.

It has not been shown that we need more than one additional secretary, or that we shall need a larger accession to our force than that, during any period for which it would be judicious now to make provision.

It is recommended, therefore, that we appoint two corresponding secretaries, and a recording secretary.

The committee are instructed "also to define the duties of each" secretary.

The duties of the recording secretary are easily defined. They consist in the making and preserving of records, including the preservation of letters received, and of copies of letters sent. Besides the doings of the Society and the Board of Directors, at their annual and special meetings, he should record all the doings of the Executive Committee; giving, in the record of every meeting, the authority by which it was called, the time and place of meeting, the names of the members present, and the name of the presiding officer. He is to produce any matter in his archives, when demanded, for the inspection of the President, either of the corresponding secretaries, the treasurer, the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, or any committee or member of either; and to furnish certified copies, when required by other officers of the Society, who need them in the performance of their own duties. For the accurate performance of these duties, he is responsible to the Board of Directors. Assisting the other secretaries and the treasurer in their labors, is no part of his official duty. Yet, if his official duties should not occupy his whole time, he may properly be required to render them, or any of them, such assistance as they may need and he can afford; his compensation being fixed accordingly.

Defining the duties of the corresponding secretaries, so as to divide all those duties between them, assigning to each his part, exclusive of the other, is a more difficult task. All those labors have reference, and the most important of them very direct ref-

erence, to the operations of the treasury. They relate, almost wholly, to contracting debts, finding the means of payment, and paying them. Correspondence with State Governments must relate to emigration from the several States, and to appropriations for the expense. Correspondence with masters will relate to servants whom they wish to colonize, and to the expenses of colonizing them. Correspondence with donors, whether societies or individuals, will relate to the funds, with which the expenses of emigration are to be paid. Correspondence with Liberia will relate to the reception and care of emigrants, and the payment of the expenses incurred on their account; including under this head, the providing of receptacles, and all other things done for their welfare. It does not appear that this correspondence is, in its nature, capable of being so divided between two secretaries, that each may safely carry on his part of it, independently of the other. It must be one single harmonious system of correspondence, or we cannot have one harmonious system of receipts and payments growing out of it.

Doubtless, if two secretaries are employed, their mental characteristics will be somewhat different, and there will be letters which one of them may write better than the other. For this cause, the labors of correspondence, so far as they are capable of being divided, will naturally divide themselves, various parts of it falling naturally into the hands best adapted to manage them; while other parts, to the performance of which both are equally well adapted, would be left, as they ought to be, undivided, to be performed by either as convenience might demand from day to day. And this division, thus naturally made from day to day, with a full knowledge of the business to be divided, will be more likely to work well, than any theoretic division that we can make, before we know exactly what there will be to divide.

If we should leap over all these difficulties, and divide the labor equally between the two according to some theoretic classification, we should involve them in some other practical inconveniences. We could not expect that either division would be perfectly equable in its quantity throughout the year. Sometimes one secretary would be overwhelmed with business, while the other would have little to do, and at another time, the first would be idle and the second overwhelmed. Be-

sides this, if either should be absent from his office a single day, either on business or from sickness, a letter might arrive, belonging to his department, and needing an immediate answer; and however the interests of the Society might suffer, it must remain unanswered till his return.

We cannot, therefore, safely, "define the duties of each" secretary, by dividing the labors between them, and assigning a certain part to each, to the exclusion of the other.

But, as each letter must be written by one or the other of them, there must, in some way, be a division of the labor. How shall it be effected?

In part, this question has been answered already. They will naturally divide it themselves, as circumstances shall suggest from day to day. If any other division is to be made, it is at least doubtful whether this Board of Directors is the proper body to make it.

The whole correspondence ought to be carried on under the direction of the Executive Committee. If it were practicable, they ought to read or hear every letter, before it leaves the office. But as this cannot be, they must hear such of the most important of them as they can, and give such instructions as they judge necessary concerning the others. They should, however, know, sooner or later, and in season to prevent any injury, the contents of every letter received, and of every letter sent.

The committee is always on the ground, and always knows what business there is for the secretaries to transact; and is therefore always competent to assign to each his proper share of the labor.

If a new branch of correspondence is to be opened, it should be done under the direction of the committee; and if it should be assigned to one secretary rather than the other, the committee can assign it. If the personal presence of a secretary is needed at some distant point, the committee should order the journey, and designate the secretary to make it. In short, it belongs to the committee to prescribe all their labors, and so far as may be necessary or useful, to make the division.

In this way, the division will be made by men well acquainted with the peculiar qualifications of each secretary, and with the business to be divided between them; any branch of the correspondence, for which either is found to be peculiarly qual-

ified, may be committed to him, as exclusively, and for so long a time, as the interests of the Society permit; and a change of distribution can be made at any time, when the exigencies of business require it.

This control of the Executive Committee over the secretaries is indispensable to that unity of system, which is indispensable to the successful prosecution of business. If we exempt the secretaries from their control, and give each a department to manage according to his own discretion, we shall have three lines of policy—that of the committee, and that of each secretary; and these three policies will sometimes come in conflict with each other.

It has been supposed, that a distinct department might be formed for an additional secretary, by giving him the editing of the African Repository, and opening new branches of correspondence, leaving the business of the present secretaryship unchanged.

To this, there are several objections. The first, and a fatal one, is, that it would not meet our main difficulty. The incumbent of the present secretaryship would still be overwhelmed with more business than he could do as it ought to be done. There would still be the same ground of complaint against the short, hurried and unsatisfactory letters; and, it being known that there are two secretaries in the office, with time enough to write deliberately, the appearance of disrespect would be stronger than before. Another objection is, that besides business too directly related to the treasury to be safely transferred to a new department, there is really very little that ought to be done. The new secretary would find it hard work to invent even innocent employment enough to keep himself out of idleness.

The undersigned is confirmed in these views, by the practice of all analogous societies, so far as he has been able to inquire. The American and Presbyterian Boards of Foreign Missions, and the American Home Missionary Society, have three secretaries each, whose duties are arranged in the way herein recommended. Two publishing societies, American Bible and Tract Societies, have a different arrangement; but it is not known to produce any superior advantages.

The conclusion, therefore, is, that the distribution of duties between the corresponding secretaries must be left to the Executive Committee.

This committee was also ordered "to suggest such compensation as they may think proper to affix to each" secretaryship.

No reason appears for changing the salaries now given to the corresponding and recording secretaries; and if an additional corresponding secretary be appointed, it would be impolitic to elevate him above or depress him below the level of the other, by giving him a different salary. It is suggested, therefore, that the salaries affixed to those offices remain as they are.

In view of these facts and reasonings—assuming that there will be a treasurer, who will merely receive, keep and disburse the funds and keep the accounts of the Society—the following resolutions are respectfully submitted:

1. *Resolved*, that this Board will appoint, annually, till otherwise ordered, two corresponding secretaries and a recording secretary.

2. *Resolved*, that the corresponding secretaries shall be, in all respects, of equal rank; but when both are named together, he who has been longest in the office shall be named first, unless something in the connexion obviously require otherwise.

3. *Resolved*, that the duties of the corresponding secretaries shall be, under the direction of the Executive Committee, to conduct the correspondence of the Society, written and oral, making journeys for that purpose when necessary; to make and sign contracts, and draw on the treasurer for payments; to prepare business for the action of the Executive Committee, and lay it before them at their meetings; to edit the African Repository; and to prepare the annual report, and such other documents as may be ordered by this Board or the Executive Committee, for the action of the Directors at annual or special meetings. They shall place in the hands of the recording secretary, all official letters and documents received by them, and furnish, or allow him to take copies of all official letters and documents sent out by them, for preservation. All these duties shall be common to both of them, each performing such part as mutual convenience shall dictate, or as the Executive Committee shall prescribe.

4. The salary of each corresponding secretary shall be two thousand dollars a year, till otherwise ordered.

5. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to record the doings of the Society, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee; to preserve the records and documents of the Society, including all official letters received, and copies of all official letters sent; and to produce any matter in his archives, or to furnish certified copies of the same, when required by any officer of the Society in the performance of his duty. He shall also be the Librarian of the Society, and shall keep, in a suitable condition for convenient reference, all publications of the Society, and such other books, pamphlets, papers and periodicals, as shall be procured for the Society's use.

6. The salary of the recording secretary shall be twelve hundred dollars a year, till otherwise ordered.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOSEPH TRACY.

Rev. Mr. Miller, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to raise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of a special agency to Europe, presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to raise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of a special agency to represent the interests of this Society in Europe, reported, begging to be discharged as a committee from further attention to the duty, in view of unexpected obstacles standing in the way of their success; expressing, however, a strong conviction of the importance of the agency, and warmly recommending it to the future consideration of the Board.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M., tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY, January 17.

The Board met according to adjournment:

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the minutes of the session yesterday were read and approved.

The Reports of Agents of the Society were presented.

The President announced the Standing Committees, as follows :

*Committee on Foreign Relations.*—Messrs. Maclean, Hall, Haight, Lee, and Miller.

*Committee on Finance.*—Messrs. Phelps, Gregory, Haines, Hodge, and Orcutt.

*Committee on Auxiliary Societies.*—Messrs. Foulke, Allen, McLeod, Blodgett, and Slaughter.

*Committee on Agencies.*—Messrs. Disoway, Coppinger, Davis, Bloomfield, and Mitchell.

*Committee on Accounts.*—Messrs. Jones, Adams, Hosmer, Coulling, and Orcutt.

*Committee on Emigration.*—Messrs. Tracy, Bransford, Stanton, Sparrow, and Pettit.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the number of delegates from the New York State Colonization Society be fifteen ; the amount expended by the said Society, on account of emigrants sent to Liberia during the past year, the account for which was not forwarded before the close of the year in consequence of the absence of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of said Society, to be received as basis of representation, in addition to the amount reported by the Recording Secretary.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Illinois Colonization Society be entitled to one delegate by the present payment of the balance necessary to complete the sum required to entitle said Society to a delegate.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was

*Resolved*, That the disposal of the proceeds of the legacy of Augustus Graham for the support of schools in Liberia, be referred to a special committee.

Messrs. Tracy, Coppinger, and Stanton, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

*Resolved*, That so much of the Annual Report of the Society as relates to special appeals from the Corresponding Secretary or funds to meet particular cases, be re-

ferred to a special committee of three, with instructions to consider and report upon the best mode of preventing the conflict between such appeals and the regular work of the agents of the State societies.

Messrs. Haight, Pettit, and Lee, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of two be appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Elliott Cresson, Esq., late Vice President and Life Director of this Society.

Messrs. Jones and Reese were appointed said committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was

*Resolved*, That so much of the Annual Report and the Statement of the Executive Committee as relates to foreign relations, to finance, to auxiliary societies, to agencies, to accounts, and to emigration, be referred to the standing committees on those subjects respectively.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the United States Government, was taken up ; and, after a free and full expression of opinion by several members of the Board, on motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, it was

*Resolved*, That the subject of the recognition of Liberia be referred to the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, with power to act, in their discretion, in regard thereto, in the interval between this and the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the exploration of Africa eastward of Liberia, was taken up ; and, on motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the exploration of Africa be continued until the next annual meeting of the Board.

The Report of the Committee on the basis of representation of State Societies, was taken up ; also the minority report of the Rev. Mr. Tracy ; and, after considerable discussion, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was



*Resolved*, That the whole subject be laid upon the table, and printed with the minutes of the Board; and meanwhile, that both reports be referred to the consideration of the Executive Committee and the State Societies.

The Report of the Committee on steam communication between the United States and Liberia, was taken up; and, for the present, was laid on the table, in consequence of the absence of Dr. Hall.

The Report of the Committee on secretaryships of the Society, was taken up; also the minority report of the Rev. Mr. Tracy; both of which, on motion of Mr. Jones, were laid on the table for the present.

On motion, the Board took a recess, for the meeting of the Society.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board was called to order; when, on motion, the Board adjourned to 7½ o'clock this P. M.

#### — EVENING SESSION, January 17.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Secretary of the Society announced that, during the past year, the Hon. William Appleton of Massachusetts, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, and his Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, were constituted Life Directors of this Society, by the payment into the treasury of \$1,000 each.

Mr. Disoway, chairman of the Committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to whom was referred the subject of procuring a copy of the portrait of the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of this Board, to procure a

portrait of the late Anson G. Phelps, a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, report, that they have discharged this duty. An excellent portrait of Mr. Phelps has been painted by Waldo and Jewett, very eminent artists in the City of New York, and a copy from an admirable original in the possession of his son, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the President of the New York State Colonization Society.

Respectfully submitted,

GABRIEL P. DISOWAY,

JOHN MACLEAN,

Committee.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of the late Elliott Cresson, Esq., presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted; after some appropriate remarks by the Rev. R. R. Gurley in reference to the devotion of Mr. Cresson, for many years, to the colonization cause:

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from his earthly labors one of the Vice Presidents and a Life Director of this Society—therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Board feel called upon to express a deep sense of the loss they have sustained in the removal of one who, for over a quarter of a century, was the zealous and untiring advocate of African Colonization, and whose gratuitous labors, alike in this country and Great Britain, evinced the sincerity of his professions, and entitle him to the gratitude of every lover of humanity.

*Resolved*, That while we mourn over our loss we cannot but sympathize with the family and relatives of our deceased friend.

*Resolved*, That a request be preferred to the family of the late Mr. Cresson for a copy of his portrait to be made and deposited in the rooms of this Society.

*Resolved*, That a certified copy of the above be sent by the Recording Secretary to the family of our late distinguished friend.

Messrs. Jones, Reese, and Coppinger, were appointed a committee to carry out the object embraced in the third resolution.

On motion, the Report of the Committee on steam communication between the United States and Liberia was taken up, and read; also the minority report of Dr. Hall; when the following resolutions were presented by Mr. Phelps, viz:

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Board, the services of the Rev. R. R. Gurley in obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, are important and valuable to the general cause of colonization, and meet with the warm approval of this Board.

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Board, the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, as at present organized in the city of New York, may, with the aid of the friends of the cause in the United States, speedily be successful in accomplishing the object so ardently desired by all, viz: a steam communication with Liberia. At the same time, this Board disclaims any financial responsibility in connection with the above named Company.

To which, on motion of Mr. Gregory, the following was added:

*Resolved*, That until the arrangement for steam communication between this country and Liberia is perfected, it is important that a portion of the funds raised for that purpose be appropriated for the purchase of a suitable sailing vessel for the transportation of emigrants, under the control of the American Colonization Society.

Which resolutions, after full and general discussion, on motion, were adopted.

On leave being granted, the Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, it is important to the financial interests of the Society, and to the proper prosecution of its great object, that there shall be an additional secretary, whose duties shall be defined by this Board.

*Resolved*, That in view of the nature of the recommendations of the committees upon secretaryships, and upon the basis of representation, the reports of those committees shall be printed with the proceedings of this annual meeting in the customary annual printed report, and that a copy be sent to each auxiliary society.

*Resolved*, That the resolutions reported by said committees lie upon the table for consideration, until the next annual meeting of this Board.

Which resolutions, on motion, were made the first business of the day for the next session of the Board.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

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THURSDAY, January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lee, the minutes of the last session were read, corrected, and approved.

The reports of agents of the Society were, on motion, referred to the standing committee on agencies.

The resolutions presented by Rev. Dr. Maclean, at the last session of the Board, respecting the appointment of an additional secretary of the Society, being the first business of the day, were taken up; and, after discussion, they were, on motion, separately read and adopted.

Mr. Disosway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on finance:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors urge upon the auxiliary societies and the agents of this Society the necessity of increased efforts in procuring State appropriations to aid the purposes of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Disosway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on auxiliary societies:

*Resolved*, That the committee on auxiliary societies be requested to originate some plan by which a greater and more efficient number of auxiliary societies can be established throughout the country.

Mr. Disosway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on finance:

*Resolved*, That the committee on finance be requested to report how the present in-



debtedness has arisen, and what means are proposed to liquidate the same, and to report at this meeting.

Mr. Whittlesey, chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be presented to his Excellency Governor Dutton, the Rev. Dr. Haight, and Commander Foote, for the addresses delivered by them at the late Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, and that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to transmit to them copies of this resolution, and to request a copy of their addresses for publication.

A communication was presented from the Rev. J. Morris Pease, with reference to improvements in Liberia, &c., which, on motion, was referred to the committee on emigration.

On leave being granted, the following preamble and resolution presented by Capt. Foote were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted :

Whereas, The African Squadron has protected the legal commerce of the United States on the coast of that continent—has had an essential agency towards removing the guilt of the slave trade from the world, and has afforded countenance to the Republic of Liberia ; therefore

*Resolved*, That no article of the Webster-Ashburton treaty ought to be abrogated, nor the African squadron withdrawn, or reduced, unless it be in the number of guns specified in the treaty. But on the contrary, that said squadron ought to be rendered more efficient, by the employment of several small steamers, as being better adapted for the suppression of the slave traffic and the protection of our legal commerce, than the mere sailing vessels now composing the squadron :

Capt. Foote read a very interesting statement respecting the slave trade, and the United States squadron, on the coast of Africa.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock, this P. M.

EVENING SESSION, January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Haight stated that the Hon. Hamilton Fish, one of the delegates from the New York State Colonization Society, has been prevented from attending the sessions of this Board, in consequence of indisposition.

Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Board have listened with great pleasure to the able and interesting memoir read to them by Commander Foote, in regard to the squadron of the United States on the coast of Africa ; and unite with him in the hope that no action will take place on the part of our Government calculated to impair, in any degree, its efficiency as a most important agent in the suppression of the slave trade.

Rev. Mr. Gurley presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

Whereas, this Board have learned that the Hon. C. F. Mercer, one of the earliest, most constant, and able friends, and a Vice President of this Society, is now visiting, at his own expense, and from the noblest impulses of philanthropy, many of the Governments of Europe, with the view of quieting their counsels and sentiments in such policy as shall result in the prohibition of the African slave trade, by the law of nations ;

*Resolved*, That the Board express their high sense of the past and present eminent services of the Hon. C. F. Mercer in the cause of this Society, his country, and humanity, and their earnest hope that the efforts in which he is now engaged may be crowned with success.

Rev. W. McLain presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society hereby express their sense of obligation to the Rev. Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, for the kindness shown this body, by opening their spacious edifice to the Society for its anniversary, and the basement of their building for the meetings of this Board and its committees.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the Rev. Rector

of the Church by the Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

*Resolved*, That the Secretary furnish to the committee on auxiliaries a list of the State and Territorial Societies, acting as auxiliaries to the American Colonization Society; and also, as far as known to him, of the State and Territorial Societies not so acting.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

*Resolved*, That there shall be furnished, as soon as practicable, after the adjournment of this Board, to the chairman of each of its committees a copy of each resolution referred to such committees respectively.

The Committee on Accounts reported that they had examined the treasurer's account and found the same correct. (See the exhibit, page 79.)

The following resolution, presented by Rev. Dr. Maclean, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That to prevent all misapprehension in regard to the powers of the Executive Committee, it is hereby declared that the Executive Committee, unless restricted by special instructions from the Board of Directors, have all the powers of the Board, during the recess, including the entire direction of the agents of the Society, however appointed.

The following preamble and resolution, presented by Rev. Mr. Tracy, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted:

Whereas, Liberian commerce and emigration would be much facilitated by a wharf on some point of that coast, at which passengers and goods may be landed, and goods put on board without the use of lighters; and whereas, for want of such a wharf, lives are annually lost in attempts to land or embark through the surf; and whereas, without such a wharf, steam communication with Liberia may prove too expensive to be permanently maintained; and whereas, there is no such wharf on that coast, nor any place known where such a wharf can be constructed; therefore

*Resolved*, That the committee on exploration in Africa be instructed to procure, if practicable, from the officers of the squadron of the United States on the coast of

Africa, or some of them, an examination of the most promising points on the coast of Liberia, with reference to the practicability, mode, and expense, of constructing such a wharf; with such other information as may be in their power, relating to the artificial improvement of harbors in Liberia.

The following preamble and resolutions, presented by Rev. Mr. Slaughter, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted:

Whereas, the exclusive design of the American Colonization Society, as declared in its fundamental law, is to remove, with their own consent, the free colored people of the United States to Africa; and whereas, in carrying out this principle, this Board have ordered that all suggestions and discussions of schemes of emancipation shall be excluded from the African Repository, and other official documents of the Society; and whereas, it is necessary to the consummation of this policy, that the same principle should be applied to the conduct of the public meetings of this Society; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee should have strict regard to this principle in all their arrangements for the annual meetings.

*Resolved*, That no persons other than those chosen by the Executive Committee shall be permitted to make speeches at such public meetings, without a vote of the Society.

The report of the committee on the subject of raising funds for the support of a special agency to Europe, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Annual Report which relates to special appeals, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the annual report which relates to special appeals from the Corresponding Secretary for funds to meet particular cases, with instructions to consider and report upon the best mode of preventing the conflict between such appeals and the regular work of the agents of the State societies, beg leave to report—

That they have considered the subject committed to them, and are of the opinion that it is necessary to the best interests of the work which we have in hand, and to the prudence, wisdom, and economy of

time, effort and money, by which all our operations ought to be characterized, that as far as practicable, all possibility of interference between the plans and acts of the central Board at Washington and those of any of the State societies should be prevented. Such interference—unintentional your committee are persuaded—has occurred during the past year in more than one instance, and been productive of harm and loss, notwithstanding the resolution of the Board of Directors passed at the annual meeting in 1851.

With the view of preventing the occurrence of similar evils, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That hereafter all appeals from the Corresponding Secretary, the General Agent, or the Executive Committee, for funds for any purpose connected with the objects of the American Colonization Society in States wherein auxiliary societies exist, shall be made only through said societies and under their direction.

BENJ. J. HAIGHT,  
WM. V. PETTIT,  
LEROY M. LEE,  
*Committee.*

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Graham legacy, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the disposal of the proceeds of the Graham legacy, ask leave to report: That, as the legacy is not yet paid in full, the order adopted on this subject last year, be continued in force for another year.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Chairman*  
WILLIAM COFFINGER,  
R. L. STANTON.

The following preamble and resolution, presented by Gov. Dutton, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted:

Whereas, testimony has been given in courts of justice, in recent criminal trials, which, if worthy of credit, would establish the fact, that vessels engaged in the slave trade have been, within a few years, fitted out, in considerable numbers, for the purpose, in the ports of New York, Boston and other places; and such vessels are owned by persons residing in said cities:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to examine this subject, and as-

certain, if possible, whether such statements are true, and report the facts which they shall find established, to the next annual meeting.

Messrs. Dutton, Foote, Reese, Tracy, and Gregory, were appointed said committee.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to Liberia, and of the report on the acknowledgment of the independence of that country, beg leave to recommend to the Board the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this Board have learned with the highest satisfaction, that, in the kind providence of God, the Republic of Liberia continues to meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and that its present prosperous condition, and the efficient administration of its affairs, command the respect of the civilized world.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board will not cease to exert their influence to secure, at the earliest day possible, a recognition of the Independence of Liberia; and that it is the belief of the Board that the omission on the part of our Government to recognize the independence of that country, is not owing to any want of friendly feeling toward that Government by the Government and people of the United States, but owing entirely to other causes, which, in the judgment of some of the most devoted friends of Liberia, render any action upon that subject inexpedient for the present.

The committee have also taken into consideration the subject of founding a settlement in the interior of Liberia, which they conceive it important for this Society to press at present only so far as to ascertain the important fact of the existence or non-existence of the malaria causing the disease called the African coast fever, at a certain distance from the coast, and at a certain elevation above the ocean. For this purpose, the committee would recommend that measures be taken, as soon as practicable, by the executive officers of the Society, to place a certain number of unacclimated male emigrants at the most convenient and suitable point interior to the settlement of Bassa, directly from the vessel, at a proper elevation, and at least one day's most speedy travel from the settle-

ment. The committee believe this course will prove entirely practicable and salutary, and can be made at little expense in comparison with its importance, and at no sacrifice of life; and that the expediency of prosecuting or urging any settlement in the interior by the American Colonization Society, will thus be established.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, it was

*Resolved*, That the Report of Commander Foote on the subject of the African Squadron, under the Ashburton treaty, be published in the African Repository, colonization journals, and other papers.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved*, That the Officers and Agents appointed by the Board at their meeting last year, or by the Executive Committee, under instructions from the Board, be re-appointed for another year.

On motion of Mr. Diasoway, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Emigration report to the Board if there exist any causes for the complaints which have reached this country from emigrants sent out by this Society, as to their proper supplies, comfort, and treatment, on their passage, or after their arrival there, whilst under the charge of our agents in Africa.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved*, That the following be added to the By-laws:

Whenever appeals shall be taken upon a matter of account to the Board of Directors, the grounds and proof in the matter shall be set forth in writing, as well on behalf of the appellant as on behalf of the Executive Committee, and, on presentation, shall be referred, without debate, to the Standing Committee on Accounts, whose decision shall be final.

The Committee on Finance presented their report, and, on motion, the resolutions attached thereto were adopted, as follows:

*Resolved*, That in view of the present embarrassed state of the funds, the State Societies be requested to remit to the Parent Society, as early as convenient, such assistance as may be in their power to render.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be authorized, at their discretion, to dispose of such stocks, bonds, and lands, as may have come into their possession,

for the general purposes of this Society, and apply the same to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.

*Resolved*, That in view of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, and the depressed state of the funds of the Society, it be recommended to the Executive Committee to conduct their affairs, both in reference to outlays for emigrants and in Liberia, as well as in the employment of agents, with due regard to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.

ANSON G. PHELPS,  
Chairman.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report:

That the subject referred to them is one of great importance, and that it requires longer and more careful inquiries and consideration than they are able to give during the present session of the Board, and they therefore ask leave to make their particular report at the next annual session.

W. PARKER FOULKE,  
H. M. BLODGETT,  
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,  
JOHN N. McLEOD.

The Committee on Agencies, to whom was referred the Reports of Agents of the Society, presented separate reports on the several agencies, which, on motion, were adopted.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, January 19.

The board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stanton, the minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The President read the following letter from the Hon. Justice Wayne:

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been in my chamber for more than a week with a sharp attack of erysipelas in the head and face, and am not enough relieved to venture out. Nothing less than such a cause should prevent me from attending the anniversary of the American Colonization Society this evening, and with every wish

for its prosperity, and determination on my part to do all that I can to aid it, I am, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES M. WAYNE.

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey,  
Chair. Ex. Com. A. C. S.

The following resolution, presented by Rev. Dr. Maclean, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted :

*Resolved*, That in future the compensation of all State or other local agents must be made from funds collected by themselves, unless by special agreement with the Executive Committee, or by instructions from the Board.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agencies be requested to prepare some plan of general application for the efficient establishment and continuance of agencies throughout the country, and to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The report of the Committee on Agencies respecting the agency of Rev. James Mitchell was taken up ; during the consideration of which, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the agents of the Society are expected, while continuing to act as agents, to conform to the policy of the Society in all the relations of colonization, as expressed by the Board at its annual meetings, or in its recess, by the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

*Resolved*, That the resignation of Rev. Mr. Mitchell, as agent for the Northwest, be accepted, and that the Executive Committee be recommended to re-appoint Mr. Mitchell to the office he formerly held, provided such an understanding can be arrived at with him as will secure a conformity by the agent with the general policy of this Society ; and further, that such a salary shall be paid to the said agent as may be agreed upon with him.

The Committee on Emigration presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred so much of the annual report and statement of the Executive Committee as relates to that subject, and a paper on the same subject from the Rev. J. M. Pease, ask leave to report as follows :

The subject deserves a much more thorough examination and more extended report than is possible in the time allowed them. It would be well to examine minutely the history of all the expeditions that have been sent out for several years past ; the characters and circumstances of the emigrants ; the provision made for them and the whole treatment they have received on the voyage and after their arrival ; and the results in respect to their life, health, happiness and usefulness in Liberia. It would be well, also, to examine all the complaints made by emigrants, and by others on their behalf, and to ascertain how much foundation there may be for any of them in fact, and what remedies may be applied. Instead of this a few brief remarks must suffice.

1. The matter of most immediate interest, is that of complaints concerning the treatment of emigrants.

Those complaints which have made the widest and deepest impression are contained in the published letters of a recent emigrant, whose good intentions the committee do not question. The letters themselves show, however, to any one acquainted with Liberian politics, that the complaints are a part of the arguments with which one political party is hoping to prevail against another at the next presidential election. The most important of the alleged facts are not personally known to the writer, nor had he ever had the necessary means of testing the accuracy of the statements which he had heard ; and those statements are not sustained by any authentic information received at the office of this Society.

Some emigrants have complained of over-crowding and discomfort on their voyage ; while other emigrants by the same ships made no such complaint, and even expressed their satisfaction with the voyage.

Yet it is undoubtedly true, that, owing to the impossibility of finding such a ship as was desired at the time when it was wanted, and the difficulty of refusing emigrants who had presented themselves without proper previous notice and were anxious to go, the number sent in some vessels has been undesirably large. But how far this may have affected the health of the

emigrants, is not clearly proved, and opinions differ.

With regard to accommodations in Liberia, it is well known that the receptacles built for a moderate number of emigrants, several years since, and now not so good as new, have been insufficient for the number of emigrants lately sent, and the agent has been obliged to supply the deficiency as he could, by hiring buildings which were private property; and it has sometimes been difficult to procure such as he desired. With respect to the amount of injury or discomfort from this source, accounts differ, and we have not now the means of deciding.

Finally, it is certain that the continued life, health, and happiness of emigrants depends more on their own character and conduct than on all other causes put together. There has been very little sickness and but few deaths among those who, under the advice of the physician, have taken proper care of themselves.

On board the *Sophia Walker* there was an unusual amount of sickness and death, owing to the bad quality of water, which became bad on the voyage. The cause of this change is not yet ascertained. It was certainly not owing, as some have alleged, to the bad preparation of casks, as the same change occurred in casks which had been proved good by the experience of several years.

In conclusion, the committee believe that the Executive Officers of the Society have faithfully endeavored to conduct emigration with all due regard, not only to economy, but also to the welfare of emigrants; and that experience has enabled them to make many important improvements, and will enable them to make others.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the committee,

JOSEPH TRACY,  
Chairman.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Emigration be published in the *African Repository*, and other colonization papers.

Rev. Mr. Gurley stated that he desired to present three resolutions, which he thought of some importance, but as we were near the close of the session, he would merely ask that they be received and laid upon the table, unless some gentleman should deem it important to move

their adoption. After some exchange of opinion, the resolutions were received, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the union of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, in efforts for the establishment of christian communities of voluntary free colored emigrants in Africa, tends to strengthen and perpetuate the political ties which make us one nation, and to advance the highest interests of all classes of our population.

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this meeting, such united endeavors by citizens of the Northern and Southern States most effectually tend to adjust and settle all sectional excitement and injurious agitation in regard to our colored population, and to rescue Africa from the ignorance, superstition, and bondage in which she has for ages been enthralled.

*Resolved*, That it is highly important that the friends, agents, and other representatives of this Society should seek, in their discourses and writings, to separate its one simple and grand purpose from all questions likely to create distrust or angry controversies between the North and the South, and to present the cause in such a light of unquestionable and enlarged benevolence as must commend it to the reason and just confidence and regard of both.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of the Society for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair on this occasion.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be also presented to the Secretaries of the Board, the Executive Committee, and other Officers, for their important services to the cause.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. R. R. Gurley.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,  
President A. C. S.

D. M. Reese, Secretary.

J. W. Lugenbeel, Asst. Secretary.



Dr.

## Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,

Cr.

From 1st January, 1854, to 1st January, 1855.

To balances due the Society as per last report....	\$27,302 91	By balances due by the Society as per last report	\$15,869 80
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Profit and Loss account.....	775 41	Profit and Loss account.....	1,114 44
Legacies.....	9,861 16	Purchase of Life annuities provided in	4,562 40
Contingent Expenses.....	24 71	willis, and tax on legacies.....	
Donations.....	21,160 82	Paper and printing Annual Report, and	1,494 42
Emigrants.....	31,840 27	for Com. Lynch's Report.....	
African Repository.....	1,771 56	Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Sec-	
		retary, and Clerk of the Am. Col. Soc.,	
Total receipts including the above balances....	92,736 84	office rent, fuel, stationery, and postage	5,043 31
Balances due by the Society.....	23,448 01	Compensation of Agents, employed in	10,648 53
		collecting funds.....	
		Charter of vessels, outfit and support of	40,671 81
		emigrants.....	
		Paper and printing the African Repository,	2,676 24
		and expense of collecting subscriptions.	
		Erection of a Receptacle for Emigrants,	3,434 75
		and salaries of Physicians in Liberia...	
		Total expenditures, including the above	85,515 70
		balances.....	30,669 15
		Balances due the Society.....	\$116,184 85
	\$116,184 85		

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1855.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and they find the same correct.

PAUL T. JONES,  
JAS. D. COULLING,  
JAMES ADAMS,  
JOHN ORCUTT,  
JAMES B. HOSMER, } Committee.

## Address of Governor Dutton, of Connecticut,

AT THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE A. C. S., JANUARY 16, 1855.

MR. PRESIDENT: I know of no way in which I can better justify myself for occupying a small portion of the time of this audience, than by presenting some reasons why this Society deserves a greater degree of confidence, and is entitled to a warmer support, than it has ever done before.

The first reason which I shall suggest, is, the judicious and impartial course which it has pursued, in the recent excited state of the public mind on the subject of slavery. The agitation of that subject will, as a matter of course, always, to some extent, embarrass the operations of this Society—the public mind has, of late, as we all know, been more sensitive on this exciting topic than ever before. At the South, a strong jealousy has prevailed, lest an institution, which they consider exclusively their own, should be disturbed, their peace destroyed and their safety endangered, by the zeal of its enemies in other parts of the Union. At the North, a universal alarm has prevailed, lest slavery should invade territory hitherto free, and lest the power of the Government should be wielded by the friends of the peculiar institution. Under these circumstances your Society, Mr. President, has pursued the even tenor of its way, you do not meddle with the question, whether slavery shall be abolished, or whether it shall be perpetuated; whether it shall be restricted within narrower limits, or shall be allowed to pervade a wider sphere—you do not consider yourselves a tribunal before whom men are to be brought to be tried and punished for their offences—your work is one of philanthropy, not of censure. The agitation of those questions which convulse the Union and in the opinion of some threaten its dissolution, does not diminish the number or relieve the wretchedness of those whose degradation excites your pity—you do not even inquire, whether this agitation is justifiable or not—on this subject you leave men to think and act as they please. You see a numerous class, scattered through the length and breadth of our land, who are free without the privileges of freedom; whose numbers are continually increasing, and whose condition here is without hope of improvement. It is difficult to decide, whether their condition at the South or at the North is most to be deprecated. In slaveholding States they have fewer privileges, but they enjoy a climate more congenial to their physical nature, and they

are less isolated in their condition. In the non slaveholding States, they feel the baneful influence of a prejudice, which, whether well founded or not, deprives them of many rights, and banishes them from the society of those among whom they dwell. They are also exposed to the destructive influence of an uncongenial climate, which reduces their numbers and threatens them with extinction. Your Society, sir, does not stop to enquire, whether they are, or are not, suffering injustice at the hands of their fellow-men. They are equally entitled to commiseration, and to relieve their miseries will be equally meritorious, whether they are victims of oppression, or are only suffering from the mysterious visitations of Providence. You are in no situation to punish their oppressors if they are suffering wrongfully, nor to elevate their condition, so long as they remain where they are. But you have discovered a way, by which all the ends of benevolence will be accomplished, without disturbing any section of the Union, and by means of which both the white and the colored race will receive immediate relief. The way is one which it required no genius to discover, but which needs only to be stated to be approved. It is the plain and obvious way of restoring the free colored race to the land of their nativity—there is unoccupied territories enough there to accommodate them all; a climate calculated to ensure life and health, and a soil fertile enough to sustain them and their posterity.

Another reason is, that this Society is truly of a national character—many of the benevolent associations of the day are necessarily sectional. Their operations are limited to certain portions of the country, and, however praiseworthy, are not calculated to foster a national spirit. But I understand, sir, that every State in the Union has already received benefits from this Society, and has an interest in its future efforts. In the present excited state of the public mind on the subject of slavery, something is wanted to allay the bitterness of feeling which sectional interests and jealousies are calculated to create. Nothing is so well adapted to promote harmony, as for all parties to be engaged together in some great work of benevolence. Love and malice cannot dwell together in the same breast. Here is a work of philanthropy in which all can unite. Here extremes may meet, without any abandonment of their peculiar principles.

Whatever views men may entertain, on the subject of slavery, whether they believe as I do, that it is a violation of the laws of nature, a blight and a curse, productive of evil and only of evil continually, the continuance of which for a moment, nothing would justify, but a well grounded apprehension of the substitution of greater evils by an attempt to abolish it, or whether they regard it as some profess to do, as an institution sanctioned by God himself, and constituting the best condition of society, in one thing, it seems to me all must agree, that the residence of free colored persons in this country, is undesirable both to them-selves and to the whites, and that their removal would be a national blessing. I regard it, sir, as peculiarly proper that this Society should hold its annual meetings in the capitol of the nation and during the session of the National Legislature, that that body may have cognizance of its proceedings.

This Society, sir, is also national in another respect—it has no community of interest in feeling, with any of the various parties which divide up our population. We stand here on a platform broad enough to hold men of every religious creed and of every political faith. It is not a Baltimore platform or Syracuse platform or any of the political platforms. We need not stop to enquire whether the man who takes his position here, is a Democrat or a Whig; an anti-slavery man or a pro-slavery man; a Know Something or a Know Nothing; if he is a genuine philanthropist, we will hail him as a brother.

Another reason, Mr. President, why this Society should be patronised, and encouraged to press its claims upon our National Legislature, is, that the character of our nation is suffering and deservedly suffering, in the eyes of the civilized world, for its treatment of the Republic of Liberia. It is incomprehensible to many, why our Government should not have been the first to acknowledge her independence. It was reasonable to suppose that the similarity of her condition with that of our own Republic, in the days of her infancy, the recollection of the pleasure which the recognition of our independence gave, and the encouragement and aid which it afforded, and especially the fact that the Colonists of Liberia were once inhabitants of this country, would have prompted early action on the part of our Government. Instead of this course, an example has been set by others, and we still hesitate about following it. Aristocratic England, Imperial France, Despotic Prussia, Monarchical Belgium, and Slaveholding Brazil, have all voluntarily and freely stepped forward

and taken the young Republic by the hand and introduced her into the family of nations, while Republican America stands aloof. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the nation, that some satisfactory explanation of this course may yet be given.

I believe, Mr. President, that our public servants have misapprehended the views and wishes of their constituents on this subject. I am satisfied that the great body of the people, are prepared not only to hail the acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia as a just and noble act, but to approve of a liberal appropriation, to aid the beneficent efforts of this Society. That Congress has the constitutional power to make such an appropriation, has been demonstrated before you, Mr. President, by high judicial authority. That it will take an early opportunity, to appropriate some of the surplus money in the Treasury to such a great national object, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Liberia, Mr. President, deserves to have her independence acknowledged. She planted herself on the extreme limit of a vast continent, relying upon the conquering power of love to man, and on aid from One who is able to save—although attacked by savage tribes, instigated by the fiends who traffic in human flesh and blood, she has hitherto sustained herself and may now be regarded as safe. When we compare what she has done with what other colonies have accomplished, we do not take into the account, the disadvantages under which she has labored. We forget that a large proportion of the colonists, had been kept here in a state of ignorance and dependence; that they were called on to discharge the duties of freemen and legislators, without having obtained the usual qualifications, and without having the advantage of experience. They were also called on to make and administer laws not only for themselves but for a much larger native population, wholly unacquainted with the usages of civilized society. From being under a state of tutelage themselves, they were suddenly placed in the condition of guardians and conservators of others. Notwithstanding this, wise laws have been enacted and enforced; free institutions established, and all the functions of government administered in a highly satisfactory manner. Not a colony which was planted on our Atlantic coast, made such rapid progress.

The disclosures which have been recently made in our courts of justice, and in publications, in which, according to the taste of the day, the authors proclaim their

own crimes, and glory in their shame, showing that the slave trade is still carried on to an alarming extent, is another reason for sustaining this Society. If these disclosures can be credited, the plague-spot is to be found even in New York and Boston. Men are to be found in those cities rolling in wealth, and setting pernicious examples of luxury and extravagance, from the fruits of this worst of piracy. Will not these facts startle our National Councils, and urge them to speedy action? If they suffer the laws of the country to be thus violated, can they escape the condemnation and contempt of the civilized world? Who can read, in a work designed to apologize for the traffic, the sickening details of the manner in which, at the present day, a slave-ship is freighted; of the terror that seizes the helpless victims of brute force, when the slave merchants visit a native village; of the abandonment of husbands and fathers, for the sake of gain, of every feeling which distinguishes a man from a brute, without determining, if possible, to make new efforts to put a stop to such atrocities? Are we to infer from these disclosures that the vessels of war stationed on the African coast are to be withdrawn? Certainly not. Let it be remembered, that wherever a colony has been planted on the coast, this infernal traffic has been suppressed. The only legitimate conclusion that can be drawn is, that it is by the combined efforts of a naval force and Colonization that the slave-trade is to be stopped. One tithe of the expense which is now deluging Europe with blood would plant a colony on every head-land, and station a vessel of war at the mouth of every inlet and harbor on the coast, and thus prevent the erection of a single barracoen.

Mr. President, let me urge another reason why a strong effort should be made at the present peculiar condition of the world in favor of this cause. There never was so favorable an opportunity of presenting a contrast between great public objects, prosecuted on one side by the deadly agency of war, and on the other by the benign influence of peace. More than half Europe is now engaged in a most fearful struggle. Never before have the shocking details of the battle field been exhibited in such a revolting light; never before has the destruction of life by contending armies had so much the appearance of wanton, deliberate murder; never before has there been so little of what is noble and praiseworthy in motive or deed, to draw off the attention from what is brutal and degrading. It is difficult for

most men to understand the cause of this expenditure of money and life, and they are disposed to enquire, with Wordsworth's simple-minded little Wilhelmine, "What did they kill each other for?" We shall be told, I suppose, that it is to protect the rights of a portion of the human race. Never before did a work of benevolence present such a hideous appearance. But let us allow the claim. If we can secure the happiness of another portion of the race, having stronger claims upon us than the Turks have upon the English or French, by improving property, by saving life, and promoting civilization and christianity, ought we not to do it? There is danger that benevolence, if it resorts alone to Minie rifles and Colt's pistols to accomplish its objects, will not be identified, and will be mistaken for something else.

Mr. President, there never was so favorable a time for an effort in the cause of humanity. Civilization has advanced more rapidly within the last quarter of a century than ever before. Barbarism has remained stationary, or retrograded. The power of the former to overcome the resistance of the latter, is, therefore, greater than ever before, while the result of success is to the same extent proportionably more important.

The contact of the two is also safer than ever before. It has been too often the case that the vices of civilization have to a great degree counteracted the effects of its improvements, and that, as in the case of our first parents tasting of the tree of knowledge, has to the savage, been the precursor of death. While philanthropy has extended to him the waters of life, avarice has followed, presenting the poisoned cup. But now that great moral reformation, which is extending its benign influence so rapidly over the whole civilized world, will give its protection to those who are just learning the rudiments of civilization and christianity.

Mr. President, the proof that is continually augmenting, that the colored race is not necessarily inferior to the whites in intellectual and moral powers, furnishes the friends of this Society with another motive for persevering effort. Not a year passes which does not exhibit among them instances of strong mental faculties, and of high moral attainments. This never would be the case if there was any physical weakness associated with the color of the skin. All the analogies of nature are opposed to any such idea. A dark soil indicates to the husbandman fertility, and a light-colored one barrenness. The blackest jet is capable of as high a polish as the whitest alabaster. The Roman poet, who excelled

all others in his observations on the productions of the earth, warns us

"Nimium ne crede color;  
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur."

To color do not trust;

White fruits are left to fall off and decay,  
White blackberries are pick'd and borne away.

Africa, Mr. President, is too fine a continent to remain any longer a waste. A rich soil and a tropical sun will enable it to produce in abundance all the drugs, spices, and fruits for which the world now depends on the East and West Indies. No quarter of the globe can vie with it in commercial advantages. It only needs an intelligent and enterprising population to secure a large share of the trade which now takes a devious and dangerous course round the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. President, the rest of the world owes a debt to Africa which ought to be recognized. It has now run over 3,000 years, and there is danger of its being outlawed. In tracing the history of the world to the most remote antiquity, Africa appears to have been the mother of the arts and sciences, and to have carried them to a high degree of perfection. Many a modern genius has made, as he supposed, a wonderful new invention, but has found to his mortification that it is as old as the Catacombs of Egypt, and that if he should apply for a patent, his right might be disputed by a mummy. Africa alone has preserved and transmitted to us actual exhibits of persons, articles, and customs, that existed more than thirty centuries ago. From Africa the light of science penetrated Greece, and from Greece it was disseminated through the rest of the world. If Africa had always been the dark region which it is now, who can tell how many centuries

the civilization of Europe would have been retarded. Who can assure us that instead of Americans being assembled to consult for the enlightenment of Africa, a company of Europeans would not have been now met, to speculate on the probability of finding a new continent beyond the untried Atlantic ocean? Who can estimate the influence which the pyramids have had upon the progress of the human race? Thus they have stood for more than three thousand years, the wonder and admiration of more than one hundred generations, a living proof of how much the skill and energy and combined action of man can accomplish. Who can gaze at those gigantic productions of human power without enlarged views of his own ability, and a more determined purpose to produce something which will last beyond his own life. Silently, unconsciously, undesignedly, they also teach, and have for ages taught, a great moral lesson, that no monument raised by man can endure the ravages of time which has not its foundations laid broad upon the earth, and unless it points towards heaven. Such a monument, let us trust, this Society is now erecting.

In all its physical qualities, Africa is the same now as it was when the foundations of the pyramids were laid, and when Thebes was the first city of the world. The same soil is there which at a later day nurtured the iron frame of Hannibal, and the same vertical rays of the sun now scorch the earth which filled his soul with such fiery energy. If under the influence of civilization, depressed by heathenism, Africa could produce a Hannibal, why may we not hope that the same civilization, elevated by Christianity, will yet give birth to a Washington?

#### Address of Commander A. H. Foote, U. S. N.

At the 38th Anniversary, January 16, 1855.

MR. PRESIDENT—I cannot plead physical debility, as the worthy Governor of my own State has done in the exordium of his logical, classical and perspicuous address, even should I fail in making or in sustaining good points while advocating the cause of African Colonization. On other grounds, however, I can claim the indulgence of this audience, for you, Mr. President, will bear me witness, that when invited last evening, to participate in the exercises on this occasion I declined for want of preparation; and even to-day, when the request was renewed, I replied categorically, positively, and unequivocally, no! But called upon now for the third time, I yield to the importunity, with the hope, that personal knowledge and ex-

perience, with an array of facts which are the strongest arguments, will compensate in a measure for the want of a carefully prepared address.

Colonies have been founded in different ages from a multiplicity of motives. There have been penal colonies—military colonies, and colonies established, as in the early settlements of parts of our own country, from religious and political considerations. In penal colonies a new element characterizes the modern system, the object being not merely to remove the criminal but to reform him. It is a great result in this respect, that in Australia, there are now powerful communities, rich with the highest elements of civilization, constituted to a great extent of those who



otherwise, as the children of criminals, would have been born to cells and stripes, if not brandings and gibbets, as their inheritance.

In this age, especially in our own country, we are called to the noble task of preventing rather than punishing; of raising society from the pollution of vice rather than curing or expelling it. This higher effort, which is natural to the spirit of christianity, should have accompanied it every where; a nation is responsible for its inhabitants, and ought to master whatever tends to crime among them. Those whom it sends abroad ought to be its citizens, not its reprobates. It owes to the world, that the average amount of virtue in it accompany its transferred communities, so that the world does not suffer by the transference. This ought to be the case when a race, like the free African, is transported to a location more suitable; and we believe that the higher and the better motives have characterized the American Colonization Society in its effort of returning the negro race to its own land; we believe that the transfer of that race to its more suitable locality is mainly an effort of philanthropic benevolence. Its motives, however, excel in degree, not in kind. The same inducements which at all times influenced colonizing measures, have had their place, with more or less force, in these schemes. In deriving support for them it has been necessary to appeal to every motive, and seek assistance by every inducement.

In pressing the claims of colonization, the increase of national prosperity, the promotion of national commerce, the relief of national difficulties, the preservation of national quiet by the exodus of this race, have all been urged in the different sections of the country and on different orders of men. But notwithstanding this appeal to the selfishness of human nature, the best and holiest principles were put prominently forward, and men of corresponding character called forth to direct them. They were truly efforts of christianity, throwing its solid intelligence and earnest affections into action for the conquest of a continent, by returning the Africans to their home, and making this conquest a work of faith and labor of love.

The slavery imported and grafted on this country by foreign political supremacy, when the country was helpless, has been subjected to a trial never undergone by such an institution in any other part of the world. An enemy held dominion where slavery existed, and while the masters were called upon to fight for their own political independence, there was opportunity for the slave to revolt or escape if

such had been his wish. Those who are not acquainted with the ties uniting the slave to his master's household, and the interest he feels in his master's welfare, would expect that when a hostile army was present to rescue and defend them, the whole slave population would rise with eager fury to avenge their subjection, or with eager hope to escape from it. But the historical truth is, that very few indeed of the colored men of the United States, whether slave or free, joined the English in the Revolutionary War. Thus the impression, that the position and influence of the negro in society would forever check the republican spirit and keep the country in dependence, frustrated the recorded expectation of those who forced this evil upon a reluctant people.

The small number of colored persons who did join the English, produced no slight difficulty. That small number ought perhaps to have been easily amalgamated somehow or other, with the vast amount of the English population; that this did not happen, and did not seem possible, is perfectly evident: either color, character, or position, or something else which it is for the English people to explain, prevented this. Many of them were found in the lanes and dens of vice, in London, there combining incurable, nuisance and danger. This condition of things, excited the attention of Granville Sharpe and other English philanthropists, and led to the foundation of the colony of Sierra Leone. Great Britain found herself hampered on a subsequent occasion with the charge of a few hundreds of the maroons, or independent free negroes of Jamaica. It was known that it would not answer to mingle them with the slave population of that island. They were sent to Sierra Leone and afterwards constituted the most worthy part of its population.

Similar difficulties have pressed with a manifold weight on society in this country: Jefferson, with other distinguished statesmen, endeavored to remedy them. A suitable location in the lands of the West was sought after for the settlement of the free negroes. The Portuguese government was also sounded for the acquisition of some place in South America. But these schemes were comparatively valueless, for they wanted the main requisite, that Africa itself should share in the undertaking. Christian benevolence now looked abroad upon the face of the world to examine its condition and its wants. Africa was seen looming up in the distance, dark, gloomy, and vast and hopeless—with Egyptian darkness upon it—"darkness that might be felt;" while na-



tions, professedly christian, plundered it with an extent and atrocity of rapine, such as never elsewhere had been seen. Africa, therefore, became the subject of deep interest to the christian philanthropy of this country, and all things concurred to bring out some great enterprize for its benefit and that of the African race in the United States. After repeated efforts and failures, a plan was matured; a meeting was called in this city on the 25th of December, 1816, and the American Colonization Society was formed with the resolution to be free, and christian and national.

There was peace in the world. Society was awakening to a remorseful consideration of the iniquities which had been practiced on the African race in their own land, and upon the same population in this. The gradual emancipation of slaves, as favored by Jefferson and others in the early days of the republic, was discussed. But the objects sought in the formation of the Colonization Society, were the removal and benefit of the free colored population, together with such slaves as might have freedom extended to them with the view of settlement in Africa. And thus the work of forming an African nation in Africa, with republican feelings, impressions and privileges, was commenced.

A faithful history would furnish a dark shady as well as a sunny side: pestilence and war, suffering and death, marked the early history of our African Colony. In the year 1837, fifteen years from the settlement at Cape Mesurado, there were four distinct associations at work in Liberia; each with its own little colony established in such spots as chance seems to have directed. There was a mass of conflicting or disconnected organizations, with separate sources of authority and separate systems of management, without common head or common spirit. Each colony was isolated amid encompassing barbarism, and far more likely, if left to itself, to fall back under the power of that which surrounded it, than to establish good policy or civilization among the savage African communities with which they were brought in contact. In this state of things the American Colonization Society, after consulting with the State Societies, drew up a common constitution for the colonies and established the commonwealth of Liberia. After an efficient administration, during which the people had begun to be the government, it was there, even among colored people, shown, that human nature has capacity for its highest ends on earth, and there is no difficulty or mystery in governing society,

which men of common sense or common honesty cannot overcome. Governor Buchanan died in harness. Then and there was a remarkable man withdrawn from the world. His character and his eulogium may be found in his deeds—they have a voice to tell their own tale. It is well known that Roberts, a colored man, the present President of Liberia, succeeded Buchanan as Governor of the Commonwealth; this totally separated and individualized the African race as the managers of local affairs, and made, as to internal concerns, all things their own.

The physical, material, and political resources or agencies were small. A few men, in a distant land, had taken up the subject of African colonization amidst the national strifes, political controversies, and gigantic enterprises of a mighty nation, and held fast to it. A few of pre-eminent generosity surrendered their slaves, or wealth, or personal endeavors to forward it. No one could stand on Cape Mesurado and see the intermingled churches and houses; the broad expanses of interior waters, bordered by residences, and see a people, elevated far, very far, to say the least, above those of their color in other parts of the world, without the consciousness that a great work was begun. It indicated a great fact in the history of the negro race; and it may be presumed that now the tidings are circulating through the depths of the interior that peace has come from the West, and that an African people has returned to bless their old dark continent with light and truth.

Liberia as a commonwealth was in the eyes of national law no government. The colony was founded by individuals in the United States, not by the government, therefore the United States could not afford the necessary protection when the right to extend jurisdiction, regulate trade, and substitute fixed duties, should be claimed by the Liberians. For these and other evils with which Liberia was oppressed, independence was the only remedy. Individuals from all sections of our country, bearing on them the imperial character of their nation, had transmitted it by the dark-skinned race to vivify with liberty and self-government the great slave-land of the world. This was perhaps an honor higher than they aimed at. The few judicious men of Liberia saw the necessity of making the experiment. The outlines of a constitution, as far as that already existing needed modification, were borrowed from that of the United States. A declaration of independence was drawn up and proclaimed in the year 1847; and Roberts, the governor, whose state of pu-

pillage had been passed under the master mind of Buchanan, was elected President of the Republic. England, France, Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil, have successively acknowledged the independence of Liberia.

Our estimate of the colonists must not be conformed to the standard of an American population. Keeping this in view, the visitor will find the government and the people presenting an aspect altogether more favorable than he is prepared to find, judging them from their race, when in contact with a white population. The country is theirs; they are lords of the soil; and in intercourse with them it is soon observed that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority which mark the colored people in this country. As the country becomes settled, and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating fever is less dreaded. In fact now it rarely proves fatal when proper attention is paid to the sick. This having been passed through, the emigrants enjoy far better health than they did in the extreme north of our country. In fact, according to President Roberts, the number of deaths in Liberia is three per cent. smaller than in New England and Canada among the same class of population, showing that a tropical climate is better adapted to their constitution. The country possesses elements of great prosperity, and the productions of the soil are varied and abundant. It is the want of agricultural industry rather than the incapacity of the country to yield richly the fruits of the earth, that has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well-directed labor of one half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered.

I bow to authority, and acknowledge allegiance to our governor who has so eloquently addressed us. But you, Mr. President, can appreciate the enjoyment of a military man on an occasion like this, in the presence of grave Senators, members of the House and perhaps Cabinet Ministers, when he has the democratic right of free speech. In the exercise of this privilege, therefore, I must join issue with our profound jurist and able scholar, when he refers to Cyprian and Hannibal as being negro Africans. Hannibal, Cyprian, and Terence were Asiatics or Europeans rather than Africans, the Great Desert being properly the Northern boundary of the African race. In ancient times, an African, with his physical conformation,

would have created as great a sensation at the head of an army, or in the chair of a professor, as it would now in the United States, England, or the Crimea.

Let, then, the black man be judged fairly, and not presumed to have become, all at once and by miracle, of a higher order. There are and will be among them men who are covetous, or men who are tyrannical, or men who would sacrifice the public interests, or any others, to their own; men who now would go into the slave-trade if they could, or rob hen-roosts, or intrigue for office, or pick pockets, rather than trouble their heads or their hands with more honorable occupations. Such things will be found in Liberia, not because men are black, but because men are men.

It should not be forgotten that the experiment in respect to this race is essentially a new one. In fact it may be said that the African has never reached, until the settlement of Liberia, a higher rank than the king of Dahomey. No philosopher among them has caught sight of the mysteries of nature; no poet has illustrated heaven or earth, or the life of man; no statesman has done anything to lighten or brighten the links of human policy. In fact, if all that negroes of all generations have ever done were to be obliterated from recollection forever, the world would lose no great truth, no profitable art, no exemplary form of life. The loss of all that is African, would offer no memorable deduction from anything but the earth's black catalogue of crimes. Africa is guilty of the slavery under which she has suffered, for her people made it as well as suffered it. The great experiment, therefore, is as to the effect of instruction given to such a race from a higher one. It has had its success and promises more.

Liberia is the restoration of the African in his highest intellectual condition to that country in which his character had become the most degraded. The question to be settled is whether that condition can be retained, or so improved that he may keep pace with the rest of the world. It is a necessary element in this proceeding that he be self-governing. It is to the establishment of this point that we look to decide the dispute whether negro races are to remain forever degraded or not. Time and patience, however, and much kind watchfulness, may be required before this experiment can be deemed conclusive. It is in Liberia alone that the colored man can find freedom, and the incentives to higher motives of action which are conducive to virtue. There these sources of good are

found in abundance for his race. In this country he can gain the intelligence of the free population, but is excluded from the vivifying motives of the freeman. In Liberia he has both. Means are needed to sustain this condition of things. The first of these is religion, which to a great degree pervades the community there. It is true that some of the lower forms of a vivid conception of spiritual things characterize the people, but far preferable is this to the tendency of the age elsewhere, towards attempting to bring within the scope of human reason the higher mysteries of faith. The second is the school, which keeps both intelligence and aspiration alive, and nurtures both. They will transfer, therefore, what the United States alone exemplifies, and what is vitally important to free governments, namely, a system of free public education in the common schools.

Liberia contains a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. Not much more than one-twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The government, administered in its present form for more than seven years, by blacks alone, appears to be firmly established. The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send. To the colored man who regards the highest interests of his children; to young men of activity and enterprise, the Republic certainly affords the strongest attractions. We would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country, but it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position which every man should occupy among his fellows. For suppose the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be fully accomplished; secure him his political rights; unfetter him in body and intellect: cultivate him in taste even; then while nomi-

nally free he is still in bondage, for freedom must also be the prerogative of the white as well as of the black man, and the white man must likewise be left free to form his most intimate social relations; and he has not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a cast marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony on these points of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man himself, then, for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

Liberia has strong claims upon christian aid and sympathy. It may in a few years become the base of missionary operations and send forth colored people with whom the climate agrees, with words of life to their brethren throughout the length and breadth of the continent. The independence of the Republic ought to be acknowledged by the United States. This according to the opinion of President Roberts, which also might be guaranteed by treaty, would not imply the necessity of a resident colored representative or even diplomatic correspondence, while the moral, commercial, and political effects, would be beneficial to both parties. Reference to the influence of Liberia on the extirpation of the slave trade has been made by the previous speakers. It is gratifying to the friends of colonization and humanity to find that the Republic has wholly exterminated that atrocious traffic over its entire extent of coast, a distance of six hundred miles.

Mr. President, I have already exceeded the limits assigned me, or I would in this connection express my views on the subject of the African Squadron, and the African slave trade. I am however prepared to enter upon this discussion before the Board of Directors as soon as the opportunity may be afforded.

#### Remarks of Col. H. Baldwin, and Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee.

After the address of Commander Foote, the President rose to adjourn the meeting, but was restrained from doing so by Col. H. Baldwin, of Syracuse, New York, who respectfully asked permission to say a few words. The privilege was accorded, when that gentleman approached the stand and addressed the auditory.

Although not a member of the Society he had a plan to suggest, which would, while strengthening the arm of the Society, prove beneficial to the negroes of this country. The Society had, so far, failed of its great object, accomplishing but

little good. It was known that our government had acquired an immense tract of land from Mexico, which is rich in resources, but uninhabited. He proposed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be devoted to the purchase of the slaves, and that they either be sent to this Mexican possession or Liberia, according to their own desire. Those who do not choose to emigrate to either, to remain where they are, to be employed as the laboring white men are at the North. He declared his high respect for the constitutional rights of Southern men, and, of

course would consult them as to the sale of their slaves. This was the home of the American black man; he knows no other, and it would be cruel to force him hence without his consent. He earnestly contended that his scheme was feasible and practicable. The blacks could be settled on our acquired Mexican territory, either to become an independent republic, or, ultimately, to be admitted into the Union as a State.

The President again rose to adjourn the meeting, when

The Rev. Charles A. Davis said a gentleman from Virginia had in vain been endeavoring to catch the President's eye, anxious, he believed, to reply to the extraordinary speech of the gentleman from New York, and he hoped his friend, Dr. Lee, would have the privilege of doing so. For his own part, he, Mr. D., was unwilling to adjourn without some notice of the speech to which they had just listened.

The President invited Dr. Lee into the altar, who said: He differed entirely with the gentleman from New York, in the object he proposed, and in the views he expressed as the object of the American Colonization Society. He respected age, and desired always to treat it with veneration. He was constrained to express his decided opposition to the course of the venerable gentleman; but hoped to do so with kindness of feeling.

In the first place, sir, we are not the nation, have no legislative authority, and no public domain to sell. And if we had, would not regard such an appropriation of its produce as a wise expenditure. The scheme of the gentleman is not as new as he seems to regard it. Jefferson once held a similar opinion, but on mature reflection abandoned it. It is now regarded as an obsolete idea.

In the second place, sir, as a Society, we have nothing to do with schemes of emancipation, on the one hand, nor of abolition on the other. Both subjects are contraband. He might, and would, were it necessary, express his disagreement with some of the personal opinions of the Governor of Connecticut, but preferred to agree where agreement was possible and pleasant; and he had said truly, and with great force for the Society, we are neither Whigs nor Democrats, Abolitionists nor pro-slavery men, but are an association of philanthropic men trusting in God, and laboring to promote the good of the colored race. Having nothing to do with political parties and religious sects, the Society stands among them all as a centre of unity, around which all good men may rally, and unite with each other in accom-

plishing the great object of African colonization.

Again Mr. President, our object is not, as the gentleman from New York said, to remove the colored man to Liberia without his consent. This is an express stipulation of the constitution. We seek to restore the negro to his home, in the land of his fathers. This is not his home. He is a stranger here, whether bond or free. Africa is the only land in which he can enjoy freedom. He has gained much by the centuries of his contact with American civilization. But it is only in the land of his fathers that he can enjoy freedom—that in the higher civilization that welcomes and awaits him, he may fold his arms, and with his eye fixed on heaven, look around on the world, and in proud consciousness of freedom, say, "I, too, am a man!" (Applause.) Mr. President: The history of the world shows that friction among equals, refines and elevates. Here, so great is the disparity between the white and colored races, that it only partially elevates, partially refines. In Africa, where all are of one color, and all equal, social refinement and intellectual improvement may go on with mutual advantage and in endless progression.

He repeated, he regretted exceedingly the gentleman's speech. We are seeking other and better objects than those presented by the gentleman from New York. To secure them we must adhere to the long cherished and well defined objects of the organization. As a minister of the gospel, he was well acquainted with public opinion in the South. In Virginia and North Carolina, he had preached in behalf of colonization, and taken up collections in aid of the cause. The opinion is too decided to admit of change in our principles, or our plans for promoting them. The north, south, east and west, believe that in order to the complete success of this Society, it must stand by its first principles. (Applause.) They were wise men who laid the foundations of this Society. Governor Dutton had compared it to the pyramids. Its foundation was firm and deep; its sides were equal, and its apex ever pointing upwards toward heaven as if in supplication of its blessing. Sir, we are only safe on our original foundations. We must maintain them, here, now, and always. If, in support of our principles, our noble ship go down, let us nail our flag to the mast, and sink with colors streaming over the waters that engulf our cause. The constitution, sir, is our protection, and the guarantee of success. Shall we abandon it for Utopian schemes? Never. No, sir, never, never.

## Regular Communication with Liberia.

In the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at the annual meeting in January last, as published in part in our last number, will be found the report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, made to the Executive Committee in July last; also the majority and minority reports of members of said Committee, made to the Board of Directors; the latter report by Dr. James Hall of Baltimore, formerly and for several years a resident in Liberia, subsequently and at present general agent for the Maryland Colonization Society and editor of the Maryland Colonization Journal; from which Journal we make the following extracts from two editorial articles, embracing the views of Dr. Hall with reference to the important subject of regular communication with Liberia; which views, from one who has been actively connected with the colonization enterprise, and with commercial operations between this country and Liberia, for a quarter of a century, and who is probably better qualified to advise on this subject than any other man in the United States, are worthy of the highest consideration.

We heartily concur with Dr. Hall in the views expressed respecting a vessel to be owned and sailed by this Society; and we earnestly hope that the plan suggested, in the last paragraph of the extracts, to raise the funds necessary, may meet with the approval and active co-operation of one, four, forty, or four hundred friends of the cause.

In our number for October last, we stated that eleven of our friends had agreed to give \$100 each towards the object of establishing regular communication with

Liberia by steam or sailing vessels as might be found most practicable. These subscriptions can be realized at any time; and some of them probably will be increased if necessary to make up the required amount.

"One thing we may set down as certain, viz: that neither the Society, a Company, or any individual will be likely to run a steamer between the United States and Liberia, without liberal patronage from the United States Government. If then this patronage is to be obtained, on what grounds should the application be made? Does any one suppose that the transmission of a mail to and from the African Squadron, or more frequent mail connexion with the Cape de Verd Islands, with which we scarcely have a nominal commerce, or with Liberia itself, in a commercial point of view only, will ever induce Congress to advance any thing like an appropriation necessary to ensure a continuance of steam communication with Liberia? If Congress can ever be induced to an act of the kind, it will be solely on account, and in aid of the cause of Colonization.—This being granted, to whom will Congress be so likely to give it, as to the Colonization Society itself. Certainly to no other party, unless it can be shown, that the Colonization Society is from some cause or causes unfit for the trust. If Congress makes an appropriation for steam communication with Liberia that appropriation becomes an *influence* and a *power*, and wherefore should the American Colonization Society deny itself that power and influence which it so much needs? What right have its officers to make it over and abandon it to any other party, over whom the society can have at best but a limited control? We do not say this has been done, or that it has been proposed, or is to be proposed—but we do say, it should not be done.

The American Colonization Society has, since the charter of the old Ship Elizabeth, been more or less a commercial company: its officers and agents both here and in Africa, have of necessity been commercial men. The business of the agent on this side the Atlantic has been, to go into the market and charter and fit out vessels, to purchase provisions, furniture, clothing, mechanical and agricultural implements for emigrants, and merchandise of all kinds



and varieties, for trade with natives and old settlers, for the care and support of the immigrants in Liberia; and to do this properly, to make out his charter-parties, invoices, bills of lading, and letters of instructions accordingly, he must be a merchant. The agent of the society in Liberia is of necessity the keeper of a public store, with all the varieties of goods demanded in a market where there is no currency, of the value and rate of exchange of all, he must be well acquainted, in order, judiciously and economically to provide for the emigrants committed to his charge. He too must be a merchant. On the character and capacity of these two merchants, in a great degree, has depended, and will depend the prosperity of the Society and of Liberia. For the past fifteen years, the American Colonization Society has maintained a fair credit in every Atlantic city in the Union, its business has been transacted, generally, in a safe and mercantile manner, and its books in the office at Washington will not suffer by comparison with those of any commercial house in our cities. The society has in its service, not only those who are able to conduct its business well on this side the Atlantic, but those who know what is required in Africa, and are able to give proper directions to the agents of the Society there. If need be, it can, as well as any other company or association, procure additional trustworthy, commercial men, at fair salaries, and we trust can and will continue to conduct its affairs in an able and mercantile manner. Wherefore then should it abandon the transportation of its own emigrants, by steam or sailing vessels? wherefore, then, we say again, should it abandon a power and an influence which may be placed within its reach?

If a vessel is to be purchased, let it be purchased by the society. Let its agents throughout the land ask donations for a vessel or vessels for Liberia, and who can doubt of their success, or who can doubt that money could be obtained for that purpose, which would be given for none other. Let Congress be petitioned or aid to enable the Society to run a steamer, and while this is pending, and pending it likely will be for a long period, let a suitable sailing vessel be procured and set running. When assistance shall be obtained and the steamer procured, it will then be time enough to speculate as to the disposition of the sailing Packet. We see no possible objection to this course, and to do nothing, because we cannot do the thing

most desirable, is, to say the least, questionable policy.

We took occasion at the close of the article referred to in our last No., to recommend the purchase of a sailing vessel, by the Society, and also suggested the same plan in a minority Report, which we had the honor of laying before the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society. This proposition led to various remarks, suggestions and queries in regard to the policy or practicability of this plan, and it is one object of this, second article upon the subject, to answer these queries, and make more plain our views in regard to it.

In the first place, we believe, it is conceded by all, that regular and stated communication between this country and Liberia, to and fro, is desirable, almost essential, for reasons unnecessary here to detail. The more frequent, the better, but great frequency not essential. The legitimate business of the society is to transport emigrants, provisions and freight on its own account, not to carry public mails, or to regulate commerce between this country and Liberia, except collaterally. A vessel is not wanted to transport emigrants more frequently or to a greater extent than emigrants present themselves, or can be procured for transportation. The experience of the past twenty years, making due allowance and calculation for the future, tells us that one good ship of 600 tons would transport all emigrants from the Chesapeake, where four-fifths of those from the whole Union are most conveniently and economically collected, at two voyages per year. This experience also teaches, that, from 2 to 300 emigrants would, generally, be found ready to embark from this point of exit twice a year, which with their baggage, provisions, merchandise of the Society to be used for their support, and such freight as would readily offer, would just about fill the capacity of such a vessel. Here then is, and probably will long continue, a business for a vessel of a certain class and capacity.

The question then arises, whether the Society had better own and sail a vessel, specially fitted for this purpose, or charter as they may have occasion for one. We have no hesitation in asserting, that the Society should own the vessel, and for sundry and weighty reasons. All must concede, that the object of the first importance, next to sending emigrants, is their health and comfort during their passage.



In a chartered vessel, these desiderata are often entirely beyond the power of the Agent of the Society to guarantee. He must take his chance of such vessels as happen to be in the port, of which there may be but few that will answer his purpose, for charter. Of these, perhaps only one which will go to the coast of Africa. Of this one, which he is forced to take, perhaps the Captain may be unfit for his position, if not as navigator and master, yet as carrier of emigrants and passengers, not disposed to see to their provisions, cleanliness and personal comfort; the hold of the vessel may be dank, unwholesome and ill ventilated; the middle deck beams too high to allow of erect position; she may be a dull sailer or a wet and uncomfortable sea boat. One of all these causes may occur in every case, rendering the emigrants discontented, uncomfortable, debilitated, and often diseased, entirely unfitted to encounter the fever, to which all are subject soon after landing. These objections, merely hinted at, and many more of a like nature, ever likely to occur in case of charter, would be almost entirely removed by the Society's owning the vessel.

Next comes up the question of economy, of expense and liability to incur pecuniary losses, from owning this species of property. Fully admitting the correctness of the general rule, that, the more circumscribed the financial operations of any corporate body or association, the better, we yet think, in the present case, it would be economy for the Society to own and sail a vessel, and transport its own emigrants. We have stated that there is a reasonable prospect, amounting almost to a certainty, of constant employment for a vessel of a certain class and capacity. Then, why should the Society pay to any party owning such a vessel, a regular profit by which such party lives and becomes rich? If it is alleged, that the Agent of the Society is not as capable of managing this species of property as the owner, that the profit by which the owner lives and thrives, is over and above what the Agent of the Society could realize by sailing a vessel, the same objection lies against the Society's chartering vessels. It is perfectly clear to our mind, taught by experience in chartering and sailing vessels for the past fifteen years, that, more mercantile tact and skill is required to charter three or four vessels per year for the Society, than to sail one. The disadvantages under which the Agent of the Society labors in

chartering vessels for this business, in point of economy as well as for the comfort of emigrants, are not small nor few. "The voyage is not a desirable one, there is great ignorance upon the subject, and a very general but unfounded impression, that the voyage is an unhealthy one, jeopardizing the lives and health of officers and crew; consequently, few first class vessels will make the voyage at any rate. Vessels cannot be chartered till near the time of sailing:—1st. Because no owner, without weighty consideration, will allow his vessel, if in port, to wait a month or so for employment. 2d The Agent of the Society cannot charter a vessel "to arrive," as his emigrants will all be ready at a certain day, and he cannot run any risk of the arrival with emigrants on hand to feed; consequently, he is obliged to charter at once, or at short notice, a vessel in the port from which she is to sail, as he cannot wait for one from another port. This narrows him down still more in his choice, and in addition to forcing him often to take a vessel unsuited to the business, as before stated, also compels him to come to the terms of the owner or owners of the one or few, however exorbitant. In addition to the charter, he must at every voyage pay for laying a new deck, putting up berths, purchasing cooking and feeding utensils and sundries of a like nature, not attendant upon a sailing vessel prepared for the purpose; then the loss of stores and provisions, by waste and embezzlement, when committed to the care of those over whom the Agent of the Society can have little or no control, often forms a very considerable item of expenditure. The furniture and effects of the emigrants, too, are often ruined from bad storage, rough handling, and want of care, not so likely to occur in a vessel under the immediate direction of the Society's Agents. These considerations must render it very clear to any one, that in point of strict economy, the owning of the vessel by the Society, is the more desirable course; especially when it is considered, that no charter is effected without some profit to the owner and more frequently, from causes above stated, an exorbitant one.

We have thus alluded to the objections always attendant upon chartering vessels for carrying our emigrants to Liberia, so far as the welfare and comfort of the emigrants is concerned, and also economy. Let us see how readily most of these are obviated by owning the vessel. In the first place, the vessel should be of ample

capacity to take all freight and emigrants that would be likely to offer—say of 6000 bbls. She should be a good sailer, one that should make an average passage of thirty-three days, as did the Liberia Packet. She should have a deck-cabin, capable of carrying twenty passengers, besides her officers; so that she could not only carry cabin passengers, able and disposed to pay, but accommodate the Missionaries in Liberia with a passage up and down the coast when occasion should offer. She should have a fore-castle on deck for her crew, that they may be kept entirely separate from the emigrants.—She should be double decked, the lower deck at a proper distance from the upper, to allow of an erect posture, and flush fore and aft with the most free ventilation practicable. The berths should range fore and aft, the entire length of the ship, and be moveable, for the purpose of thorough cleansing—rooms for small stores and light provisions also below. Tanks of iron or wood, lined with zinc, to contain at least 20,000 gallons of water. Emigrants' galley and camboose on deck, and cooking utensils for 300 emigrants. She should be supplied with suitable boats for landing cargo and emigrants in the bars of rivers, or through the surf. In a word, without going further into detail, she should be just what the business requires. A captain should be selected who would be suitable in every respect for his station, and under whose care masters would be willing to place their servants, and to whom the Society could confidently consign the free people disposed to emigrate: one who possessed sufficient integrity and business capacity to act fully as the contracting and disbursing agent of the ship, under the direction of the Society's Agent. The officers and crew, too, should be selected, and fitted for this peculiar business. Under an arrangement of this kind, the Agent of the Society would be relieved from his most onerous and perplexing duties, the emigrants guaranteed, so far as is in the power of man to do it, what is their right, and what their friends and humanity claim for them—a safe and comfortable passage for themselves and their effects across the Atlantic.

That this arrangement is the most humane, is enough to demand its adoption by the American Colonization Society, that it is nearly or quite as economical, we are confident experience will prove. Of the truth of our conviction we will introduce a few figures as proof. We will estimate the number of emigrants from the

Chesapeake, per annum, at 500, adults and children—say 300 adults and 200 children about the average rate. These have been sent by the Society at an average expense of not less than \$30 per head for the adults and \$15 for children, making..... \$12,000

Freight of provisions, necessary trade goods, &c., say 1000 bbls. each voyage, 2000 bbls. \$1½... 3,500

The lowest rate for which the above have heretofore been taken may be set down at..... \$15,500

We will now put down the annual expenses of the ship, we propose, estimating her cost at \$40,000.

Victualing and manning, per month.—Captain, \$75; two Mates, \$75; Steward, \$25; Cook, \$25..... \$200  
Ten men before the mast, \$18..... 180  
Victualing 15 persons, average 33½ cts. each per day, \$10 per month..... 150

Per month..... \$530  
Or per year, 6,600  
Insurance pr. an. on estimat'd cost, \$40,000, 8 pr. ct. 3,200  
Interest pr. an. on estimated cost, \$40,000, 6 pr. ct. 2,400  
Annual depreciation in value, say..... 2,000  
Disbursements, including repairs pr. voy. \$2,000 4,000  
Provisions for emigrants, 400 adults, at \$5..... 3,200

A total of..... \$21,400 or say \$22,000  
From which deduct freight for other parties out, at 2 voyages, say 2000 bbls. at \$1½ per bbl..... \$3,000  
Freight home, two voyages, the same..... 3,000  
Receipts for cabin passage, 5 each way, 4 passages \$100, \$2,000, deducting ¼ for provisions, \$500... 1,500  
Passage money up and down the coast, nett, say..... 500

Income on two voyages, \$8,000 8,000

Actual outlay per annum, over income,..... 14,000

Which, subtracted from the past rates of carrying emigrants, leaves a balance in favor of the plan proposed of..... \$1,500

In the above estimate we have, we believe, given the outside of all expenditures and disbursements, considering the vessel as all the time in commission, whereas, two months, at least, in each year would be spent in port, discharging and getting ready for sea. We have also included interest, which would not be a chargeable item in case the vessel should be obtained by actual contributions. The freight, on the other hand, we have put at the minimum, being confident that after the first year, it would increase fifty per cent. or to the extent of the spare capacity of the vessel out, and double the amount estimated above, on her voyages home. If others differ from us in one or more items, we have at least \$1,500 per annum to throw in, besides the probable increase in the number of emigrants and freight, to the extent of the full capacity of the vessel, say 300 emigrants per voyage, and 2000 bbls. freight each way, yielding an income on freight alone of \$12,000 per annum instead of \$6,000, and taking one hundred emigrants above the original estimate. The net, annual depreciation in value, is to be considered in the nature of

a sinking fund, by which the capital may be kept alive. We think these figures, with all the variations that could be demanded by the most skeptical, show conclusively, that, economy as well as humanity, favor the plan of the Society's owning and sailing a vessel, and transporting emigrants consigned to it, as much as possible, under its own immediate supervision.

The question then arises, how is the vessel to be obtained? This is not for us to answer; but we have never for a moment doubted, that a strong and earnest appeal to the public by the Society, through its Agents and auxiliaries, would produce the means requisite. We have never doubted that a special call, made by the Executive of the Society at Washington, like that recently made for the Herndon family, would meet with a ready and sufficient response. We have never doubted that 400 men could be found in our land who would readily give their \$100 each; that 40 could be found who would give their \$1,000 each, or 4 giving \$10,000 each. Yea more, we believe, that each of our great Atlantic cities now contains the man, who, were the subject placed before him in its true light, in all its bearings, would rejoice in the privilege of placing the entire sum required, or the vessel itself at the disposal of the Society. And the name of such a man would not require the aid of brass or marble, to transmit it to posterity."

### Later Intelligence from Liberia.

By the way of England, we have intelligence from Monrovia to the 23d December; from which we learn that President Roberts had returned from England; and that the bark Estelle, which sailed from New York the 26th October last, with twenty-six emigrants, several missionaries, and the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, on board, arrived at Monrovia the 17th December, after an unusually long passage. The ship Euphrasia, which sailed from Norfolk the 7th November, had not arrived, having been delayed, probably, by the calms which prevail near the African coast, during the last three months of the year especially. With ref-

erence to the company of emigrants by the Sophia Walker, who were landed at Monrovia the 1st August, upwards of eighty in number, Dr. Roberts writes: "It is with great pleasure I have to acquaint you of the success I have had, through the blessings of Providence, with the company by the Sophia Walker. I have lost one child, daughter of Reason Henderson, aged about two years, and Serena Deer, wife of Horace Deer. With this I trust the mortality will terminate with this company, as the others are all about, and able to attend to business, with the exception of four or five individuals, who are now, however, convalescent, and bid fair to recover thoroughly." We are

pleased to hear that Drs. Laing and Snowden, who went out in the *Sophia Walker*, were getting along comfortably. With reference to them, Dr. Roberts writes: "Dr. Snowden is yet in Monrovia, having paid one visit to Greenville. His health at present is good. He had, however, not long since, an attack of fever. He does not intend, I believe, going to Greenville until his return from the United States, whither he contemplates going, I think, pretty soon, to bring his family to Liberia. Dr. Laing and family are all now pretty

well; and he will, I think, on the arrival of the next company of emigrants, be well enough to assist in attending them."

The Legislature met in December, when Vice President Benson, who judiciously conducted the affairs of the Government during the absence of President Roberts, presented the annual message, which we hope to be able to lay before our readers.

We regret to learn that one of the British Mail Steamers, the "*Forerunner*," was totally lost in December last, on the homeward passage.

#### Notice to our Subscribers.

In consequence of various other duties pressing upon us, and occupying our time, we have neglected, for several years past, to make application to our subscribers generally, by sending bills for the amount of their subscriptions; consequently, our books show a large aggregate indebtedness, which, if received, would help us very considerably in the present embarrassed state of our treasury. According to our terms, a large number of persons receive the *Repository* gratuitously. We cannot, therefore, calculate on deriving much revenue to the Society from receipts from paying subscribers; but, if the subscriptions of these were regularly paid, the annual receipts would more than cover the expenses of publication. We have, therefore, concluded to send to all subscribers who are in arrears bills for the

amount of their indebtedness, as shown on our books. Perhaps some to whom bills may be sent, may be entitled to receive it free of charge; and possibly others may be entitled to credits accidentally omitted. We have endeavored to keep our books correctly; but, as we may be in error, in some cases, we shall be pleased to make any corrections that may be necessary; and, in this, we are quite willing to trust to our subscribers.

We hope to hear from every person who may receive a bill. Our friends will remember that all moneys received on account of the *Repository* go into the treasury of the Society, and help us to carry on the benevolent work of colonization.

Subscribers will please remit the amount due by mail, with the bill, which shall be returned duly receipted by the Secretary.

#### Next Expedition Liberia.

Our next expedition will sail from Baltimore and Norfolk the 1st of May; when all applicants for passage to Liberia, the expenses of whose emigration and six months' support in Liberia have been provided for, will be comfortably accommodated. The exhausted condition of our treasury prevents us from offering a

free passage in this expedition to any applicants. Sixty dollars for each emigrant (the lowest average rate at which emigrants can be sent and supported six months in Liberia) will be expected.

Applicants will please give us immediate notice of their intention to avail themselves of this opportunity.

## Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th February, 1855.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
By Rev. Dennis Powers:	
Franklin—K. O. Peabody, \$20;	
Dea. Hiel Proctor, \$10; Ar-	
thur F. Pike, Dr. Gilchrist,	
each, \$5; Dea. Chester Stone,	
James Coburn, each \$2; Ho-	
race Noyes, each \$2 50; Tho-	
Appleton, \$1.....	47 50
Roseau—Mrs. E. B. Smith, \$5;	
Dr. E. K. Webster, \$2; Col. E.	
Webster, Dea. Gerrish, each	
\$1; collection in Rev. Mr.	
Smith's Soc., \$31.....	40 00
Fisherville—Collection in Congre-	
gation, \$9 50; Henry Rolf &	
Sons, \$5; Worcester Webster,	
Esq., \$2; Jane Chandler, Har-	
riet Chandler, Nathan Chand-	
ler, Calvin Gage, J. Batchelder,	
Mrs. Ruth Martin, each \$1; A	
Friend, 50 cents.....	23 00
	110 50
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Lowell—L. Keese, Esq.....	30 00
Newburyport—Part of legacy left	
the Am. Col. Soc. by Wm. B.	
Banister, late of Newburyport	1000 00
	1,030 00
RHODE ISLAND.	
By Capt. George Barker:	
Providence—Robert H. Ives, Mo-	
ses B. Ives, each \$25; Lady	
and Daughter, \$20; Julia Bul-	
lock, \$10; Ezra W. Howard,	
\$15; H. N. Slater, \$15; Eliza-	
beth Waterman, Gilbert Con-	
don, Avis L. Harris, Sarah A.	
Paine, E. W. Fletcher, L. P.	
Child, each \$5; Miss P. Har-	
ris, \$2; Thomas Phillips, Chas.	
Dyer, each \$1.....	144 00
CONNECTICUT.	
By Rev. John Orcutt:	
Middle Haddam—Jeremiah H.	
Taylor, \$30, to constitute him-	
self a life member of the Am.	
Col. Soc.; John Stewart, \$5;	
W. Tallman, \$2; J. Ackley, J.	
Dart, each \$1; M. Simpson, 50	
cents.....	39 50
Stamford—E. Moorewood, J.	
Ferguson, C. Hawley, T. Da-	
venport, Mrs. Geo. Brown, A	
Friend, each \$5; James Betts,	
\$7; J. R. Thurston, N. E. Ad-	
ams, each \$3; J. M. Leeds, R.	
L. Gay, D. R. Satterlee, each	
\$2; Miss Mary Ferris, A	
Friend, Alex. Milne, each \$1;	
Mrs. M. C. Rogers, 50 cents	52 50
Clinton—H. Taintor, E. A. El-	
liott, each \$5, Henry Parker,	
\$3; E. Wright, Geo. E. Elliott,	
each \$1; collection in Congrega-	
tional Church, Rev. James D.	
Moore, Pastor, \$8 54.....	23 54
Woodbridge—Collection in Con-	
gregational Church.....	8 64
Bloomfield—Collection in Congre-	
gational Church, \$7 73; M. E.	
Church, \$6.....	13 73
Glastenbury—James B. Williams	
& Co., \$10, in full to constitute	
James B. Williams, a life mem-	
ber of the Am. Col. Soc., es-	
tate of Norman Hubbard, \$10;	
Rev. J. W. Plummer, \$5; D.	
Hubbard, \$3, Benj. Taylor, \$2	
Ellington—John H. Brockway,	
\$10, in addition to constitute	
himself a Life Member of the	
Am. Col. Soc.....	10 00
New Britain—C. B. Erwin, H.	
E. Russell, each \$5.....	10 00
Berlin—N. Porter, \$5, J. B. Car-	
penter, \$1.....	6 00
Enfield—Dr. Spaulding, \$1.....	1 00
Straford—Gilman Carter, \$1.....	1 00
Warehou Point—W. Barnes,	
Miss Ann A. Porter, each \$1;	
	2 00
Rocky Hill—Collection in Con-	
gregational Church, \$8 15....	8 15
Lyme—Mrs. Ellen E. Griswold,	
\$10; in addition to constitute	
herself a Life Member of the	
Am. Col. Soc., \$10.....	10 00
Middletown—Mrs. Martha Miller,	
\$30, to constitute herself a Life	
Member of the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00
	246 06
NEW YORK.	
New York City—From A Friend	
of Colonization.....	4 00
West Point—Col. R. E. Lee, \$50;	
to constitute Mrs. Lee a Life	
Member of the Am. Col. Soc.,	



and \$20 as a donation from his children .....	50 00		
	54 00		
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
<i>Pitts Grove</i> —Collection in Rev. Geo. W. Janvier's Church...	10 00		
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
<i>Augusta</i> —R. Campbell.....	30 00		
<b>OHIO.</b>			
By Rev. L. B. Castle:			
<i>Columbus</i> —B. Adams, \$16; W. Bibber, S. Bibber, S. Walrath, Mr. Lewis, each \$1...	20 00		
<i>Hamilton Township, Warren Co.,</i> From Union Colonization Society, contributed by the following persons, viz, F. G. Hill, \$5; Samuel Clendenen & Wife, \$3; Thomas Dickey, \$3; John Morrow, \$2; George Shields, David Morgan, each \$1 50; James Hill, \$1; John W. Spence, Wm. H. Cummins, Wm. Swank, each 50 cents, \$18 50; less \$1, worthless note, by John D. Thorpe, Esq.,....	17 50		
	37 50		
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:			
Collections made in the following places, viz:			
<i>Streetsborough</i> , \$2 31; <i>Aurora</i> , 25 cents; <i>Marina</i> , \$5 90; <i>Hiram</i> , \$5; <i>Troy</i> , \$5 11; <i>Nexopotamia</i> , \$6; <i>Fairington</i> , \$3; <i>Middlefield</i> , \$2 50; <i>Lane</i> , \$1 25; <i>Hartgrove</i> , 50 cents. <i>Windsor</i> , \$1 40;....	33 22		
	70 72		
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
<i>Princeton</i> —Mrs. Jane Kell.....	10 00		
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>			
<i>College Hill</i> —Collection in the College Church, by Rev. L. B. Ganton.....	7 00		
<b>CHOCTAW NATION.</b>			
By Rev. C. Kingsbury:			
<i>Pine Ridge</i> —From Female Benevolent Society, \$20; from A. Friend, \$20.....	40 00		
Total Contributions.....	\$752 28		
<b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>			
<b>VERMONT</b> — <i>Burlington</i> —Z. Thompson, \$1, for 1855.....	1 00		
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> — <i>Dana</i> —N. L. Johnson, \$3; to Jan. '57. <i>Sutton</i> —William Terry, \$1, for 1855.....	4 00		
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b> —By Capt. George			
<i>Barker</i> — <i>Providence</i> —Thomas Eddy, Thomas Phillips, Stephen Arnold, Caleb C. Cook, Wm. Coggeshall, Wm. Whitaker, Orin A. Read, R. J. Arnold, Edward A. Green, Benj. White, Menzie Sweet, Charles Dyer, Abner Gay, Jr. Resolved Waterman, each \$1, to January, 1856. <i>Woonsocket</i> —Arnold Spear, \$1, for 1855, by Timothy A. Taylor.....	15 00		
<b>NEW YORK</b> — <i>Eagle Bridge</i> —John King, \$2, for 1853, and 1854...	2 00		
<b>VIRGINIA</b> — <i>Fredericksburg</i> —S. G. Scott, \$1, to Feb. '56, Aaron Lomax, Washington Whitly, Henry Lucas, Wm. Hewett, each \$1; by Geo. Sample, <i>Lodov</i> —W. H. Harrison, \$5 75, to Feb. 1855. <i>Shipsheards-town</i> —Jacob Ringhears, \$1, for 1855. <i>Petersburgh</i> —Robert F. Jackson, \$1, to Oct. '54.....	12 75		
<b>GEORGIA</b> — <i>Milledgette</i> —Wilkes Flagg, \$1, for 1855, Mrs. C. S. Daggett, \$1, to Sept. 1855....	2 00		
<b>KENTUCKY</b> — <i>Elkton</i> —Wm. Dickerson, \$1, for 1855. <i>Russellville</i> —Dr. J. R. Bailey, \$2, for 1855 and '56. <i>Harrodsburgh</i> —Rev. Samuel Hatch, \$2; to June, 1855.....	6 00		
<b>OHIO</b> — <i>Enon</i> —Mrs. Mary Galloway, \$1, to May, 1855. <i>Steubenville</i> —Thomas S. Henning, M. D., \$2, for 1856 and '57....	3 00		
<b>INDIANA</b> — <i>Aurora</i> —Rev. A. W. Freeman, \$1, for 1855.....	1 00		
<b>ILLINOIS</b> — <i>Upper Alton</i> —Professor Washington Leverett, \$2 70, to January, '55. <i>Dover</i> —Rev. Asa Donaldson, for 1855, \$1....	3 70		
<b>MISSOURI</b> — <i>Columbia</i> —Rev. T. M. Allen, \$5, on account.....	5 00		
<b>IOWA</b> — <i>Iowa City</i> —John Pattee, \$1, for 1855.....	1 00		
<b>WISCONSIN</b> — <i>Reedsburgh</i> —Wm. H. Marchir, \$1, to Dec 1854....	1 00		
<b>CHOCTAW NATION</b> —By Rev. C. Kingsbury— <i>Dockrell</i> —Rev. C. Kingsbury, Rev. A. Reid, and Capt. R. M. Jones, each \$1, for 1855. <i>Wheelock</i> —Rev. J. Edwards, each \$1, for 1855...	4 00		
Total Repository.....	61 45		
Total Contributions.....	752 28		
Total Legacies.....	1,000 00		
Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,813 73		

Mar. 10,